

ABSTRACT

Garini, Sophia Ardy. 2017. *Evaluating Hegemonic Masculinity Through Pro-Feminist Perspective in Christina Lamb's I am Malala*. Yogyakarta: The Graduate Program in English Language Studies, Sanata Dharma University.

The biography's title, *I am Malala, the Girl who Stood up for Education and Shot by the Taliban* shows young girls' and women's oppressions that happen in Pakistan. They are restricted to do things out of the home. They are not allowed to go to school, and they are forced to face early marriage. Women's life is determined by the standard of hegemonic masculinity that is believed by the society. This condition leads Ziauddin to defend young girls' and women's right. He wants to liberate them from the oppression which comes from the values that have been believed for a long time. To free women from the oppression, Ziauddin should challenge the society. Thus, there are two questions are framed in this thesis.

First, this thesis aims to explore the oppression that have to be experienced by women from their childhood to marriage life as reflected in *I am Malala, the Girl who Stood up for Education and Shot by the Taliban*. The oppression in Pakistan comes from the values of masculinity which sustain male dominance. The biography also shows the ideology which is maintained by the society to oppress young girls and women because they are considered women as property. This study employs Raewyn Connell's concept on hegemonic masculinity to observe women's oppression in Pakistan.

Second, this thesis scrutinizes how hegemonic masculinity is related to Ziauddin's effort in supporting women's and girls' right for a better life. Even though Ziauddin has a privilege to sustain male dominance, he does not want to be a part of the social order. He shows commitment to change the culture of oppression. By applying the view of pro-feminism, masculinity values can be evaluated. Yet, Ziauddin's effort to take side with young girls and women is not easy. Some men emphasize the privilege that they receive by being a man that is formed by the values of patriarchal society. This thesis employs Radhika Chopra's theory of pro-feminism that support sharing responsibility between men and women, and Linsey Higgins's thought to evaluate the society values.

This thesis found out that the inequality and oppression faced by young girls and women are caused by the values of masculinity which prioritize boys over girls. The society gives more privileges to boys because boys have more good characteristics. Boys are believed to be the ones who can carry family's name, maintain a religious role, and offer financial support and so on. Women's oppression is also caused by the cultural practice of honor killing. Women are the bringer of honor, so, when they do misbehavior things, such as infidelity, then the family could kill them. Women's oppression in Pakistan is caused by hegemonic masculinity which is supported by patriarchal society and cultural practices.

Keywords: hegemonic masculinity, pro-feminism, patriarchal society, religion

ABSTRAK

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Sebuah biografi yang berjudul *I am Malala, the Girl who Stood up for Education and Shot by the Taliban* menunjukkan penindasan terhadap gadis dan wanita terjadi di Pakistan. Mereka dikekang oleh budaya maskulinitas. Mereka tidak diijinkan masuk sekolah, dan mereka dipaksa untuk menghadapi pernikahan dini. Kehidupan perempuan ditentukan oleh standar hegemoni maskulinitas yang diyakini oleh masyarakat. Kondisi ini membuat Ziauddin membela hak perempuan. Dia ingin membebaskan mereka dari penindasan yang berasal dari nilai-nilai yang dipercaya sejak lama. Untuk membebaskan perempuan dari penindasan, Ziauddin harus menantang masyarakat. Dengan demikian, ada dua pertanyaan yang dijawab dalam tesis ini.

Pertama, tesis ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi penindasan yang dialami perempuan dari masa kanak-kanak hingga pernikahan. Penindasan di Pakistan berasal dari nilai-nilai maskulinitas yang mendukung dominasi laki-laki. Biografi yang berjudul *I am Malala – The Girl who Stood for Education and shot by the Taliban* menunjukkan ideologi yang dipelihara masyarakat untuk menindas perempuan karena mereka menganggap perempuan sebagai barang. Studi ini menggunakan konsep Raewyn Connell untuk mengevaluasi hegemoni maskulinitas di Pakistan.

Kedua, tesis ini meneliti bagaimana hegemoni maskulinitas terkait dengan usaha Ziauddin dalam mendukung hak perempuan untuk memperoleh kehidupan yang lebih baik. Meskipun Ziauddin memiliki hak istimewa untuk mempertahankan dominasi laki-laki, dia tidak mendukung dominasi tersebut dan menunjukkan komitmen untuk mengubahnya. Dengan menerapkan pandangan pro-feminisme, nilai maskulinitas bisa dievaluasi. Namun, upaya Ziauddin untuk berpihak pada gadis dan perempuan tidaklah mudah. Beberapa pria menekankan hak istimewa yang mereka terima dari masyarakat patriarkal. Tesis ini menggunakan teori Radhika Chopra tentang pro-feminisme yang mendukung pembagian tanggung jawab antara pria dan wanita dan pemikiran Linsey Higgins untuk mengevaluasi nilai-nilai masyarakat.

Tesis ini menemukan bahwa ketidaksetaraan dan penindasan yang dihadapi oleh perempuan disebabkan oleh nilai maskulinitas yang memprioritaskan anak laki-laki daripada anak perempuan. Anak laki-laki diyakini sebagai pembawa nama keluarga, mempertahankan peran religius, sumber penghasilan dalam keluarga, dan sebagainya. Penindasan perempuan juga disebabkan oleh praktik budaya pembunuhan demi kehormatan (*honor killing*). Wanita adalah pembawa kehormatan, jadi, ketika mereka melakukan hal-hal yang tidak tepat, seperti perselingkuhan, maka keluarga diperbolehkan membunuh mereka. Penindasan perempuan di Pakistan disebabkan oleh maskulinitas hegemonik yang didukung oleh masyarakat patriarkal dan praktik budaya.

Kata kunci: hegemoni maskulinitas, pro-feminisme, masyarakat patriarkal, agama